SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 27th June, 1887.

POLITICAL.

on the 22nd idem, says that newspapers are not justified in attaching any undue importance to Mahárája Dalíp Singh. If the Russians desire to conquer this country, they are sure to send an expedition sooner or later. Whether the expedition will be successful or not is another question. Dalíp Singh is of no importance and can do no harm. The British Government, however, should not have treated him in a way which induced him to go over to its rival in Central Asia. If the Mahárája was anxious to pass the rest of his life in the land of his birth, he should have been allowed to do so. It is impossible that India should have risen in arms at his bidding. Does Government still suspect her loyalty and devotion?

The Asád (Lucknow), of the 24th June, commenting Mahárája Dalíp Singh upon the statement of the Pioneer, to and the Pioneer. the effect that if the Russian Government make use of Mahárája Dalíp Singh, the British Government will make use of his son, who is in England, and is loyal to the Queen, says that the statement of the Pioneer

Circulation, 310 copies.

Circulation, 240 copies. is altogether unwarranted and absurd. In the first place, Russia can do no harm to the British Government with the help of Dalip Singh until she has occupied Herat. Secondly, what reason is there to think that the Panjábis will rebel at the instigation of Dalip Singh? There are still some men alive who remember very well the loyalty shown by Sikhs during the Mutiny of 1857. On the other hand, supposing the worst takes place and Russia sends Dalip Singh to the Panjáb to instigate the Sikhs to rebel against the British Government, and the Sikhs rebel; what will the son of Dalip Singh be able to do against him? The son, who is born of a European mother, cannot command the same influence in the Panjáb as the father. But the Azád does not understand why the loyalty of Sikhs should be doubted.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The Koh-i-Núr (Lahore), of the 18th June, says that

native princes were to be placed in
the front ranks in Her Majesty's Jubilee procession. This is, no doubt,
a great honour to the princes, but it cannot make any permanent impression on the minds of the Indian people. If Her
Majesty's Government desires to turn this auspicious occasion to account in the way of increasing the loyalty of natives,
it should grant some new political right to them.

Circulation, 400 copies. on red paper in honour of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in
England. The Sudha adverts to the going of some native
princes to England to take part in the celebration, and to
the despatch of deputations and addresses by the others; and
then refers to the expansion of the British Indian empire
during the Empress reign, and to the benefits, namely, the
security of life and property, the spread of English education,
the increased facilities of communication, &c., which her Government has bestowed on this country. In conclusion, the
Sudha prays for the Empress' long life and good health and
for the happiness and prosperity of her Indian empire.

The Hindustan (Kalakankar), of the 21st June, adverting to the celebration of the Jubilee in England on that day, expresses great satisfaction at the happy occasion, praises Her Majesty for Her peaceful and prosperous reign, and urges that, in honour of the Jubilee, Government should grant to natives the right of electing some Members of Legislative Councils. The concession, which is asked for by all India with one voice, would give a great impetus to natives' loyalty.

Circulation, 165 copies.

The Bhárát Jiwan (Benares), of the 20th June, says that Jubilee and cow-slaught. on the morning of that day the association for the prevention of cruelty to animals at Benares sent a telegraphic message to Mahárája Holkar, Mahárája Gaekwar, Rao Sahab of Cutch, and Mahárája Sir Pratap Singh, Prime Minister of Jodhpur, who are at present staying at London, requesting them to apply to Her Majesty for the prohibition of cow-slaughter at all the Hindu cities, or at least at the principal sacred cities of Hindus.

Circulation, 2,000 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the Hindustán (Kálákankar), of the

Hindu candidates for
Tahsildárships in the NorthWestern Provinces and
Oudh.

25th June, says that Muhammadan
newspapers frequently complain that
the number of Musalmáns in the
public service is much smaller than

Circulation, 165 copies.

it should be. The complaint is unfounded. As it is, Musalmans enjoy more than their proper share of Government patronage. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, although the Hindu population exceeds the Muhammadan population, there are more Muhammadan than Hindu tahsildars. Adverting to the register of candidates for tahsildarships kept in the office of the Board of Revenue, the writer is glad to say that the Local Government has ordered the number of Hindu candidates in the register to be increased. The writer thanks Sir Alfred Lyall for this and congratulates the Hindi Pradip of Allahabad on the circumstance that its articles on the predominance of the

Muhammadan element in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services of these provinces have resulted in something.

Circulation, 100 copies. A correspondent of the Anjuman-i-Panjáb (Lahore), of the 19th June, urges that under-trial prisoners should not be treated with so great severity as they are at present. They are confined in a small cell and given an old dirty blanket to sleep upon at all times of the year. They do not receive good food, and are not allowed the use of narcotic or intoxicating drugs to which they may have been accustomed. So long as under-trial persons have not been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment by Judges, they should be treated with greater indulgence. It should be remembered that persons are frequently sent to the lock-up on the mere suspicion of cruel and unprincipled police officials.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The Jam-i-Jamshed 'Moradabad), of the 19th June, says Honorary Magistrates, that there are seven Honorary Magis-Moradabad trates at Moradabad, of whom one, namely, Maulvi Jafar Ali, whose jurisdiction extends over three thanas of the Moradabad pargana, holds his court every day, and the others form a Bench and sit twice during the week. The District Magistrate has divided this Bench of six Magistrates into three Benches consisting of two Magistrates each, and ordered each Bench to sit twice during the week, turn by turn. In this way a Bench will sit every day, and it is almost needless to say that this arrangement will save the people, who have occasion to deal with the court of Honorary Magistrates, a great deal of inconvenience to which they are exposed under the present system. reference to Sahu Bithal Das, who exercises third class powers, the Jam says that he is an able man, and hopes that the District Magistrate will recommend him to the Local-Government for an increase of powers.

Circulation,

A correspondent of the Koh-i-Nér (Lahorè), of the 23rd

Alleged irregularities in the attendance of native ties prevail in the Panjab in connection at their Courts, tion with the holding of their courts by native officers. There are few

officers who hold and close their courts exactly at the fixed times. Some officers sometimes hold their courts from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.; some, who have fixed their court hours from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., attend court sometimes at 10 A.M., sometimes at 12 A.M., sometimes at 2 P.M., and sometimes hold their courts at their own houses. Others sometimes hold their courts at night, and sometimes even on Sundays. At some places different officers attend their courts at different times, and consequently pleaders who have cases in their courts have to be busy throughout the day and hardly find time to take their food. The trouble and annoyance caused to suitors, witnesses, office subordinates, and pleaders by these irregularities may be easily imagined. European officers would do well to put a stop to these irregularities and insist upon native officers adhering to the fixed court hours.

The Koh-i-Núr (Lahore), of the 23rd June, after giving Panjab Dispensaries Re- a brief abstract of the first four paragraphs of the Government Review of port for 1886. the Panjab Dispensaries Report for 1886, and adverting to the number of in-door and out-door patients treated during the year, says that these figures at first sight seem to be very encouraging, but that they really are not so. Considering the population of the province, the entire number of patients treated at dispensaries is very small. Again, it is well known that officials in charge of dispensaries make false entries in their registers in order to raise the number of patients. The number of out-door patients last year is represented to have been 1,806,390, but the actual number must have been much less. The Koh thinks that the private dispensaries of Hakims and Vaids (native physicians) are still much more popular than Government dispensaries and hospitals, especially among the higher classes of the native community. The lesser popularity of the latter is, no doubt, due in a large degree to false prejudices among the people. There are, however, other causes which interfere with their popularity. In the first place, European medicines are not very well suited to natives,

Circulation, 450 copies.

as has been adm.tted by several well-known doctors. It is necessary that doctors should be also taught the native materia medica. The popular idea is that English doctors are good surgeons, but not good physicians. Secondly, patients are not properly attended to. They are not told what diseases they suffer from and their minds are not reassured. names are entered in a register, and then they are told with indifference to go and take the medicine from the compounder. In the mufasil, when the Assistant-Surgeon or the native doctor in charge of a dispensary has gone to see any patients at their houses, the compounder himself attends to patients at the dispensary. In-door patients also complain of the indifference shown to them by officials attached to hospitals. Steps should be taken to ensure better treatment of patients by officials. Visits paid by Civil Surgeons to hospitals and dispensaries are few and far between, and have consequently no effect on officials attached to the institutions. For the last three or four years the Local Government has complained in the Dispensary Reports of the small pecuniary aid which the institutions receive from private individuals, but the scantiness of private subscriptions is another proof of the unpopularity of dispensaries with well-to-do persons. The Koh approves of the proposal for providing a better class of compounders, and says that the measure will tend to increase the popularity of the institutions.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Contribution of District scriptions Municipal Boards and Committees to the Panjab

Chiefs' College.

A correspondent of the Koh-i-Ner (Lahore), of the 21st June, protests against the contribution of subscriptions by District Boards and Municipal Committees to the Panjáb Chiefs' College. In the first

place, the managers of the college themselves should not accept any subscriptions from municipal funds, to which the poorest subjects of Her Majesty contribute from their hardearned wages. The native princes of the Panjáb should be well able to support an institution intended for the education of their sons and brothers. Secondly, District Boards and Municipal Committees are not justified in devoting their funds to purposes other than those for which they are intended,

especially when the condition of local schools and roads and the sanitary arrangements in cities are so unsatisfactory.

The Koh-i-Núr (Lahore), of the 21st June, is glad to say

Appointment of Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan as an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. that Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, C.I.E., has been appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and observes that he will

greatly assist the Council in the discussion of Bills relating to the Panjab.

The Mihr-i-Nimroz (Bijnor), of the 21st June, in its

Alleged cancellation of rules regarding the admission of candidates to the public service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. column of miscellaneous news, states that it is believed that the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces has recently cancelled the public service rules under which no candidate,

who did not hold a middle-class examination certificate, was eligible for admission to Government service. A memorial was sent to His Honor by the Gulshana-i-Murtaza association at Lucknow on the subject. At last the restriction has been removed with great difficulty. If the news is well founded, natives will be very thankful to Sir Alfred Lyall. (The rumour regarding the alleged cancellation of rules for the admission of candidates to the public service is going the round of vernacular newspapers).

The Anjuman-i-Panjáb (Lahore), of the 19th June,
Natives killed by Euroregrets to say that natives are often
pean soldiers.

wantonly killed by European soldiers,
and that no effectual steps have yet been taken to put a stop
to the evil. Granted that it is no easy matter for military
officers to exercise a thorough control over European soldiers,
it is not the less necessary to adopt effectual measures
to prevent the occurrence of such unfortunate incidents.
Soldiers are intended to protect the lives and property of
the people and not to kill them themselves. The Anjuman
then refers to the case of the peasant, who, it is alleged, was
lately killed by three European soldiers at Quetta.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Circulation, 100 copies. Circulation, 245 copies.

The Arogya Darpan (Allahabad), for May, received on the 24th June, in the course of an Vaccination. article on small-pox, says that formerly inoculation was practised in this country, and that the people believed so much in its efficacy that they always paid something to the inoculators, who were generally Purbia Káyasths, when they required their services. But now Hindus are, as a rule, greatly opposed to vaccination, and even pay blackmail to vaccinators, in order to prevent the latter from vaccinating their children. This opposition to vaccination appears to be due in a large measure to the employment of Musalman vaccinators by Government. The Darpan thinks that the opposition would soon disappear if respectable and literate Hindus, especially Brahmans, were appointed vaccinators.

Circulation, 80 copies. The Panjáb Punch (Lahore), of the 23rd June, publishes a picture in which India is represented as a sick native woman lying on a bed and Government as a European doctor feeling her pulse. There are some bottles in the room, one of which is called the Income-tax, another the cost of the Burma war, another the cost of the Boundary Commission, and so forth.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 85 copies.

The Almora Akhbar, of the 20th June, adverting to the introduction by the Hon'ble Mr. Quin-Allahabad University. ton of the Allahabad University Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council, says that it is a matter of satisfaction that the long felt desire of the natives of these provinces will before long be fulfilled. The university will have been established before the Viceroy's return from Simla to Calcutta. It may be hoped the university will hold its first examinations in 1889, but this is possible only in case the books for the different examinations are at once fixed, or the examinations are held in 1889 in subjects prescribed by the Calcutta University. The most important question connected with the Allahabad University is whether the institution should be established on the model of the

Panjab University or the Calcutta University. Persons in favour of the oriental system of education are really the greatest enemies of the inhabitants of these provinces. The system has proved a failure in the Panjáb, and the Lahore University has not yet been able to make itself self-supporting. The mere study of oriental classical languages could not suffice as a knowledge of the new scientific discoveries made in Europe can only be acquired through the medium of English or some other European language. The translation method for such instruction is a very unsatisfactory one. study of English language and literature is also necessary on political grounds. The Akhbar is of opinion that the Allahabad University should fix an equal standard in English with that of the Calcutta University. It may, however, raise the standard in oriental languages, if it pleases, the Calcutta University standard in these languages being considered rather low by some persons. The study of oriental languages should never be encouraged at the expense of the study of English. As it is, the graduates of the Calcutta University are very inferior in education to the graduates of English universities. If the Allahabad University adopted a lower standard in English than that of the Calcutta University, its graduates would bear no comparison with those of English universities.

The Mauj-i-Merbudda (Hoshangabad), of the 22nd June,

Need for the establishment of scholarships for Muhammadan students in the Central Provinces. adverting to the establishment by some municipal committees in the Panjáb of scholarships for Muhammadan students, says that Musalmáns in

the Central Provinces are worse off than their co-religionists in the Panjab. Hence municipal committees in the Central Provinces would do well to follow the example of the committees in the Panjab. The Mauj recommends the matter to the consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

The Nyáys Sudhá (Harda), of the 22nd June, in a com-Establishment of a Sanskrit school at Nágpur. municated article, gives a brief account of the proceedings of the meeting held Circulation, 300 copies.

Circulation, 400 copies. by the inhabitants of Nágpur on the 19th idem to consider the advisability of establishing a Sanskrit school there. Suitable speeches were delivered, and the meeting resolved to found a Sanskrit school by public subscription. Rs. 2,111 were subscribed at once, Náráyan Swámi, Vakíl, heading the list with a donation of Rs. 500.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Circulation, 165 opposs

The Koh-i-Núr (Lahore), of the 21st June, says that
it would seem that the well-known
Rukmabai case will have some perjugal rights.

Rukmabai case will have some permanent effect on the Indian law.

The Koh then publishes an Urdu translation of a Simla telegram, published in the Civil and Military Gasette, giving a brief abstract of the letter sent by the Supreme Government to the Local Governments and Administrations, asking for their opinions as to the advisability or otherwise of bringing the provisions of section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, so far as they relate to the restitution of conjugal rights, into unison with the English law; and says that, although there are differences of opinion regarding the origin of the case in question, all persons are at one in thinking that the sentence of imprisonment passed against Rukmabai on account of her objecting to live with her so-called husband under the circumstances, is opposed both to Hindu law and Hindu public opinion. It is a matter of satisfaction that at last the Government of India has directed its attention to the subject.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 2,000 copies. The Bhárat Jiwan (Benares), of the 20th June, in an article communicated by an official in the Sisaindi estate, Lucknow. of Sisaindi, Lucknow district, is glad to say that the Rája has introduced the use of Nágri character in place of Persian character into his offices since the commencement of last year. The writer adds that in course of time all the Persian terms used in correspondence will be replaced by Hindi terms.

A correspondent of the Hindustán (Kálákankar), of the late Hardwar Fair.

21st June, in an article giving an account of his visit to Hardwar on the occasion of the late Dasehra Fair, says that the number of pilgrims was probably upwards of two lakhs. The police arrangements were good, and there were no pickpockets. Traders, however, greatly cheated the people. There is no metalled road between Hardwar and the railway station, nor are there any wells and trees, and pilgrims are exposed to much inconvenience in consequence. The railway authorities should see to this.

Circulation, 165 copies.

A correspondent of the Aftáb-i-Panjáb (Lahore), of the Goods carts over-bur. 20th June, complains that at Delhi goods carts are over-burdened, and that bullocks, being unable to draw the carts in consequence, are most cruelly whipped by the drivers. The Deputy Commissioner should see to this and ask the municipal committee to frame rules for regulating carts and carriages in respect of the maximum weight of goods and the maximum number of passengers which should be carried by them, as has already been done at Lahore and Umritsar.

Circulation, 6500 copies.

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CONTENTS:

POLITICAL.

the second of Malica, Agrantan		1 23 32 7 27 Luc 1 20 - 12 11	PAGE.
Afghanistan	1	•••	897
Afghanistan, Russia and England	•••	•••	. 898
British Government and its enemies	8		. 398
Amir of Kabul, the British Government, and	l India	•••	. 398
British rule in Burma	•••		. 398
Military preparations on the frontier		•••	. 898
Mahárája Dalíp Singh'	4.0 15i	•••	. 899
Her Majesty and the Maharani of Cooch Be	her	•••	. 899
Indian Princes in England	•••	•••	. 899
Jubilee celebration in London and the besto Chiefs and Nobility	wal of title	on the Nativ	e . 899
Celebration of the Jubilee by the Maharaja	of Benazes	•••	400
Celebration of the Jubilee by Bhai Nand Lahore	化 为是有情况的 有工作的 医心脏	his cougins	. 400
Jubilee		400	401
		and the second	。 一种管理的

NATIVE STATES

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

	2 1 2 4					PAGE.
Pay of Maulvi Muhan	mad Hu	sain, Assi	stant Direct	or of Land Rec	ords	
and Agriculture	•		•••	•••.	. ***	401
Appointment of Naw			Chán, C.I.E	., as a Membe	rof	402
the Imperial Legis		4	77.	••	•••	11
Ditto	ditto		ditto	13: . " .	***	402
Suggested admission of the Viceroy's Legis			of the Par	njab land-owner	rs to	408
Transfer of the Muns	And Al		our to Allal	hahad		403
Department of Land						403
Quarrel between the				e Chairman of	the	3 -
District Council, W		,	***	···	404	403
Laidman case in Parl	iament	400	•••		•••	404
Suggested payment of	f pensions	by mone	y-orders			404
Id and the Muharran			•••	•••	•••	404
Cholera at Orai, Jala	an .	•••			•••	404
Quarrel between Sikl		hammada	n police offi	cials at Sabzim	andi,	
Delhi		L WAR G			•••	405
		BAILV	VAY.			
Hardwar fair and the	North-V	Vestern F	lailway		4	405
Ill-treatment of nativ	The State of the S	A STATE OF THE STATE OF	And the College County College	allway officials	•••	406
		Zero ni be				5
	A TADO	ND MIC	CELLANE	ОПО	1000	
	OUAL A	ND MIE	MENT THE TAR	dub.		
Tramway, Lahore	***	Q 1	100/	•••		406
Pigs at Bainpur, Agr	18 .		A 101		•••	406
A native wounded by	the Dist	rict Supe	rintendent o	of Police, Agra	•••	406
A highway robbery					410	407
Nasim-i-Agra and t		195		1	7.4114	407
800 m.	37.12.4		A best control of the second	i ver eller a al		Territ 1X
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